Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866. NUMBER 58.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

GREAT REFORM MEETING IN LONDON.

Resolutions Adopted Declaring Want of Faith in the Government.

THE GERMAN QUESTION CONSIDERED SETTLED.

Prussia Carries all Her Points.

Preparations for Repairing the Gulf of St. Lawrence Cable.

Receipts from the Cable for the First Two Days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Advice to Applicants for Extra Bounty.

Letter from General Banks on the New Orleans Massacre.

Death of John Ross, the Cherokee Chief.

The President's Action in the New Orleans Outrage.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS BY THE CHINA'S MAILS.

Events in London Prior to the Reform Riots.

Particulars of the Preliminary Peace Negotiations in Germany.

BASIS OF PEACE BETWEEN THE CONTENDING POWERS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Large Increase of Cholera at Savannah.

Johnson-Doolittle Conventions at Madison and St. Paul.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Reform Meeting in London—Resolutions Adopted Declaring a Want of Faith in the Government—The German Question Considered Settled—French Fairies all but Polmoodeed—Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune—Preparations for Repairing the Gulf of St. Lawrence Cable—First and Second Days' Receipts from the Cable, &c.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Herald* has the following special dispatch, dated London, July 30:

A great reform meeting was held to-day in the city, and numerously attended by the middle classes. Resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the Government, and that petitions are to be presented to Parliament, demanding speedily into the conduct of the Ministry, and demanding that Lord Derby and Disraeli resign immediately. Several heads of trade unions addressed. Everything passed off quietly.

The New York *Tribune* has a London special, which says:

Peace was private at Berlin on Saturday. Bismarck's reception of Benedetti's overture was a French caution all her points. The Liberals support Bismarck's foreign policy.

The Hyde Park riots and the movement in favor of universal suffrage meeting have imparted to the Derby Government.

LONDON, July 31st.

To J. H. Lyons & Co., 9 Clark street, Chicago, United States:—Gen. Grant is not speaking well.

HARRY CURRIER, *July 31d*—I have chartered the steamer Dauntless to run between Port Rumford and Cape Sevine, to carry excursionists. Will be ready to start on the 1st of August. Low fares, which we expect to accommodate each week.

Dr. McKee, Superintendent of the Northwestern Union, left here on Friday in our Majesty's steamer Hecla, for Quebec.

The steamer Bloodhound is alongside the Great Eastern, taking in twelve miles of cable to repair the Gulf of St. Lawrence cable, and will leave for Cape North this evening.

The Atlantic Cable is working splendidly.

NEW YORK, August 1.

New York, August 1.—We learn that, though no announcement that our friends have been received, the cable was cold made yesterday, they were merely messages filed on that day, and for which receipts at the New York office were filed in gold.

New York, August 1.—Nineteen messages were filed in the New York office yesterday, principally for transmission through the cable to Europe, on which tolls were paid to the amount of $1,911 in gold.

SACRAMENTO, N. E. August 1—9 p. m.—The Nevada Bloss has failed to reach us for two days since 7 o'clock this evening. We are in consequence unable to receive any despatches to-night. We also hear from the Atlantic Cable. It is not expected that the wires will be repaired by to-morrow morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

The editor of the New Orleans *Times*, now in this city, this morning published a long statement defending the Louisiana Convention. General Sheridan, under whose rule the Convention was originally called, thus replies:

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, D. C. August 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: I enumerated the principles in your journal of this morning, signed William King, grave charges against the Convention which has been called to order by the order of the recent measures in New Orleans. No incorporate body elections and appointments, and for the purpose of framing the basis upon which future Congressional representation in the several States shall be apportioned among the loyal men of Louisiana and especially of the State of Louisiana

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1896

THE TRIBUNE'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The circulation of the Chicago Daily Tribune for the three months ending July 31, 1896, was as follows:

May	181,000
June	185,000
July	190,000

The circulation of the Sunday Tribune for the same period was as follows:

May	320,000
June	325,000
July	330,000

THE TRIBUNE'S ADVERTISING RATES TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The Tribune announces that on and after Aug. 1 the rates for advertising in the Daily and Sunday Tribune will be restored to the rates which prevailed before the Columbian Exposition. Old subscribers to the Tribune will be entitled to the rates which they had before the Exposition. All new subscribers will be charged the regular rates.

THE NEW INTERNAL MOVEMENT.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican Congressional Committees of the States and Territories, to be held at Washington on Aug. 10. The object of the meeting is to consider the best means of conducting the campaign. The call is signed by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, chairman of the committee, and by Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, secretary. It is the first call for a meeting of the committee since the Republican National Convention met in June, 1892, and it is the first step which has been taken in the present campaign by the Republican National Committee. It is not to be supposed that the Republican Congressional Committee has been idle during the past four years. It has had a very important work to perform in connection with the Republican Congressional campaigns of 1894 and 1896, and it has performed that work with great success. But the Republican National Committee has had no duties to perform since the election of Harrison and Reid, and it has been left to the Democrats to make the most of their opportunities. It is true that the Democrats have made the most of their opportunities, but they have made the most of them in the interest of Democratic success. They have made the most of them in the interest of Democratic success. They have made the most of them in the interest of Democratic success. They

THE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Burning of the Propeller City of Buffalo and Sturges' Elevator.

The Steamer Commercial Reduced to a Mere Shell—Estimated Loss on Grain, &c.—Loss $250,000.

[From the Buffalo Express, July 8th.]

Yesterday, about noon, a fire occurred in this city which, for the amount of property destroyed, is one of the most disastrous that has occurred in this section for many years. The fire broke out on board the propeller City of Buffalo, belonging to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, which was lying at the dock of the Buffalo Elevating Company, foot of Ohio street, and was discovered to be on fire in the cabin of the vessel about noon. Had there been perfect calmness and presence of mind on the part of those who first discovered the fire, the vessel could have been towed out into the stream without much damage, but the alarm was given, and the crew, instead of attempting to subdue the flames, rushed pell-mell to the shore, and the vessel was soon enveloped in flames. The fire department was promptly on hand, and worked well, but the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the vessel, and she was soon a mass of flames. The fire communicated to the elevator, and the whole of the upper part of the building was destroyed. The vessel was towed out into the stream, and is now lying at the foot of Washington street. She is a total wreck, and will have to be rebuilt. The loss on the vessel and cargo will amount to about $100,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The elevator is owned by Messrs. Sturges & Co., and was valued at $150,000. It was insured for $100,000, which will cover the loss. The vessel was insured for $30,000, and her cargo for $20,000. The total loss will probably reach $250,000.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

About noon yesterday, the propeller City of Buffalo, commanded by Capt. Wilson, arrived at the dock of the Buffalo Elevating Company, foot of Washington street, and commenced to unload her cargo of grain. Mate Hall was in charge of the hatch through which the grain was being shoveled out of the hold, and he first discovered the fire. In the warehouse were stored about one hundred and thirty-seven thousand bushels of grain, and the building was soon in flames. The vessel was towed out into the stream, and the flames were soon extinguished, but not before the upper part of the elevator was destroyed. The vessel was also considerably damaged by the fire.

ANOTHER GREAT WAR

Proposed Formation of a Grand Coalition.

[From the London Morning Post.]

The first serious attempt to settle the difficulties attending the question of Abyssinia has been made by the Government, who, in 1867, sent Mr. Rassam to the court of the French ambassador, with a letter of introduction from the Emperor Napoleon, addressed to the King of Shoa, accompanied by a number of photographic and topographical charts of the Gallas country.

M. Gaboud arrived at Shoa in safety, and was received by the king in a tent of state, which was pitched in the middle of the camp. The tent was made in a complete circle of iron, ingeniously called the zeg—through which it was entered by slipping the grain from the head of the king's spear, which had been first cut off or torn, and let fly greatly to the front of the tent. The king received the French Ambassador's letter with strong mark of favor, kissing with strong zeal the document, and the whole of those in the royal tent were soon in shouts of the most extravagant description, as multiplied by the construction of this zeg, as it would by the number of mirrors in the walls of a M. Hale store. The king's joy was soon given up to sorrow. At any other time the burning of so large a quantity of the best coffee would be considered a calamity, but the destruction of the communication-cable of "orfolly" is of importance indeed to the country.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

Immediately above the warehouse in which the elevator is situated is the engine-room of Mr. H. Hoyer's planing mill, in the basement of which, and directly under the engine-room, is a large dynamo-electric machine, which is driven by the machinery of the mill. There is no doubt that the origin of the great flames of which the whole yard was soon in the midst, was the dynamo-electric machine. The island to be built on the south side of the canal, between the small islands of strata rising one above the other, and the whole to be covered by a lower one containing 7,000,320 cubic feet of earth, and the upper one, 2,000,000 cubic feet, making in all 9,000,320 cubic feet, the whole work formed an angle of 135 degrees, and the length of the outer line of the ground level or facing of the work was 1,000 feet, and the length of the inner line 1,000 feet, and the width of the work 200 feet. The exact amount of the contract price for the construction of this work cannot be ascertained, till not be less than $25,000 to $30,000. The work, as laid, to the amount of 1,000,000 cubic feet of earth, was done by Messrs. Sullivan, Mr. Sullivan, the contractor, having the contract for the whole of Mr. Storey's slaves were immediate the crisis.

Of the damage done to the docks and other property in the vicinity no accurate estimate can be made at present, but it will be very large. The coal yards were almost entirely destroyed, and the loss in this direction alone will amount to many thousands of dollars. On the side of the creek the grain elevator adjoining the Erie Railway depot was also destroyed by the flames, though the brick

[illegible]

GRAIN DESTROYED IN THE ELEVATOR.

The following are the amounts of grain destroyed in the elevator:

Barley, 11,000 bushels	$8,800
Corn, 1,700 "	1,190
Oats, 2,000 "	1,000
Peas, 1,000 "	1,000
Rye, 1,000 "	1,000
Wheat, 120,000 "	120,000
Total bushels	133,700
Total value	$132,990

INSURANCE.

So far as can be ascertained, the following are the insurances on the property destroyed: The Commercial Union Insurance Company, J. E. Bradley, agent, who was also insured four companies, $30,000 each, making in the aggregate $120,000. The Lancashire Insurance Company, $30,000. The Liverpool and London and Globe, $30,000. The Queen, $30,000. The Royal, $30,000. The Phœnix, $30,000. The Hartford, $30,000. The Ætna, $30,000. The Home, $30,000. The Continental, $30,000. The Niagara, $30,000. The Western, $30,000. The Buffalo City, $30,000. The Commercial, $30,000. The Lancashire, $30,000. The Liverpool and London and Globe, $30,000. The Queen, $30,000. The Royal, $30,000. The Phœnix, $30,000. The Hartford, $30,000. The Ætna, $30,000. The Home, $30,000. The Continental, $30,000. The Niagara, $30,000. The Western, $30,000. The Buffalo City, $30,000. The Commercial, $30,000.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1868.

THE CITY.

THE CAMPAIGN.

GREAT LOYAL DEMONSTRATION!

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

The Opera House Meeting and Speeches.

GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

ANDREW JOHNSON DEMOLISHED.

HIGH HEARTY SENSE OF UNDERED. —THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. —THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.— —DOOM OF THE FILL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Honorable Schuyler Colfax.

The people of Honorable Lyman Trumbull [illegible] Opera House [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY EDITION. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866. VOL. XX. NUMBER 6.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The first conversion by the Old World to the New (through the Atlantic cable, is that a treaty of peace has been signed between America and Prussia. We are left to conjecture exactly how the course of events since the calling of the Reichstag, on the 9th inst., whereat the terms of the treaty. A battle had been fought near Olmutz, on the 15th, [illegible] which the Austrians were defeated, the parent of a new county between five or six old gentlemen, occupying perhaps a quarter of an hour, but which the country on the following day, cutting the communications between Olmutz and Prussia. The Austrians hastily evacuated Moravia, and their advance guard established all their forces against the Hapsburg capital. A semi-official paper in Berlin stated, about the 17th, that "Bohemia and Moravia are to be ours." The result to which this is the following: 1st, the establishment of unity in Northern Germany under the leadership of Prussia; 2d, the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation; 3d, the cession of Schleswig-Holstein; 4th, the retrocession of a considerable territory to Prussia; 5th, the annexation of the Rhine provinces. Napoleon happens, and "promulgated, the justice and moderation of these demands." The Emperor of Austria, however, had fully refused to be excluded from Germany.

The next news we receive is by the cable. There had been fighting on the 23d, in which the Austrians claimed some sort of a victory. On the next day the armistice of five days was signed upon, followed by a treaty of peace. It is not probable that Prussia accepted anything less than the terms demanded after the battle of Olmutz. It is not likely that Bismarck would relax his hold upon the vitals of his antagonist until the latter had signed the death-warrant.

We have not even a hint as to how Italy fares in the peace-making. But inasmuch as Italy is not a party to the armistice, by virtue of which neither was permitted to make peace without the consent of the other, it may be assumed that Italy obtained Venetia. We do not know, in behalf of the Republican leaders of Cook County, that if they want the office of Governor this fall, there is an almost unanimous desire that they should have it, and that nothing save their own modesty or suspicious can prevent them from getting it.

CONGRESSIONAL MILEAGE.

Congress did a proper act in reducing the rate of mileage from forty to twenty cents per mile, commencing with the 4th of March, 1865. The pay of Congressmen has been very unequal. The members from the Pacific coast drew at least $6,000 a year, those from Pennsylvania and Maryland over $5,000. The mileage of California, Oregon and Nevada members exceed $1,000 each session. The district of Utah, Idaho and Montana districts would hardly average $250, and some of them less than $50. The cost of railroad travel, including meals, sleeping berths, &c., has averaged more than twenty cents per mile, leaving thirty-four cents clear profit. Members who came from the Pacific coast got three times as much pay as those who came from the Gulf states, while members who came from west of the Mississippi received nearly fifty per cent more pay than members from west of the Alleghenies and east of Illinois.

This gross inequality, which has always been a source of heart-burning and jealousy with members of Congress, has been remedied by the reduction of mileage to twenty cents. The reduction of mileage of Senators and Representatives from Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas will just about equalize the pay of members of Congress has voted to them, while the Pacific Coast members will lose next about $2,000 a year. The members from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio will lose about $1,000 each. Members from Kentucky, Tennessee will get $500 to $600 more compensation than heretofore; that is, they will gain $1,000 on salary, but lose $500 on mileage. The new scale of pay, however, does not represent anything near an even compensation as members receive. It is at least $1,000 less than it should be, and laborers get more wages, reduced to gold, than they were paid before the war. The new act equalizing the pay of members is a long step in the right direction, and we shall not object to it.

COUNTY HOUSE POLITICS.

It is one of the misfortunes of the dominant party in politics that to have a collection of barnacles upon its back, making it necessary to keep up a crack pace all the time to keep clear of the bottom. The Democratic party will not pay the Congressman's tailor's bills, the proprietor's bills, and butcher's bills, while there are thousands of circumstances under which the Republican shade of opinion will pay all and leave a large surplus at his banker's. It would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, to see a journal like the New York Herald, whose editor enjoys an income of nearly half a million per annum, but who could not secure an election to Congress in any Congressional District in the country, denouncing members to the abuse of Congress for this act of delicate, but manly honesty. No vote which Congress has been called upon to record, embarrassing in its nature to every member of Congress who felt called upon to vote for it. Yet no vote will be more triumphantly appealed to by every man who wants a vote in a campaign. Congress will try to vote it economically. In a hundred ways most of the rascal, who are supposed to be eligible to Congress, because of their being favored above the population may, and generally do, and by a order a system of inadequate salaries perpetually will vote on the questions before them in a manner to get several salaries in their pockets at a single session.

We do not claim that the payment of adequate salaries will remove this evil, which will exist as long as human nature is what God created it. But we claim that the enactment of adequate and even of generous salaries is the most economical of the two policies. It is to prevent the member of Congress of the present from trying to get more out of the people than he ought to, viz.: that he has quite as good a right to do so as the people have to obtain his service for less than they are worth. The salary should be high enough to command the services of about the best man in each Congressional District, or at least in each state big enough to serve in this capacity without pecuniary loss to himself, and without using his vote or his influence for any purpose of private gain.

The unpopularity which will talk of the honor of representing a district in Congress, and doubtless there are many who will sacrifice the more pecuniary interest to the desire of fame. But this does not remove, but rather increases, the temptation to corruption. The man will not pay the Congressman's tailor's bills, the grocer

Chicago Tribune.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONG

FROM EUROPE

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet at Trinity Cove.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Destruction of Property and Railroad Bridges.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

TEXT.

Text of the U. S. Constitution and the Amendments Proposed in the Last Congress.

WHOLESALE POISONING

OLD TRAVERSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOC...

THIS ASSOCIATION AWARDS THREE HUNDRED AND TWO PREMIUMS TO MEMBERS.

FIRST PREMIUM:

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

AND THE LOT UPON WHICH IT STANDS,

Fronting 162 by 120 feet on Washington st., Chicago—one of the finest buildings in America, and now yielding, exclusive of the Opera House, a net income of nearly one-half of $50,000 per year—together with all its splendid Stage Scenery, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures and Accessories.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS:

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS,

INCLUDING AMONGST MANY WORKS OF GREAT VALUE, MERRIAM'S MAGNIFICENT "TO NORTH VALLEY," WORTH $5,000.

FOR FULL LIST OF PAINTINGS SEE CATALOGUE.

YOLE'S ORIGINAL LIFE-SIZE BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, VALUED AT $1,000.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books will be closed on the 20th of September next, and will be placed in the hands of the following-named persons, who have kindly consented to act as the Committee of Management, and to superintend the award of Premiums, viz.:

WM. F. COGSWELL, Pres't Union Nat. Bank. | JAS. H. BOWEN, Treas't National Bank.
JAMES T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R. | GEORGE C. RANDO, Pres't Chicago Board of Trade.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Elmbeck & Co. | FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Gen. Surveyor.
CLINTON FRISBIE, Partner, Briggs & Co. | ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Mfrs. & Merch. Bank.
J. C. DORR, President of the Board of Trade. | J. A. MAHN, Pres't St. National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with the undersigned, will form a Committee of Management, one-half of the members of which will be present at the drawing, and will personally superintend the distribution of the Premiums.

SOLE MANAGEMENT OF THE AWARD IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

The Plan of the Award Adopted is the following:

Two hundred and two thousand members, representing the coincidence herein, will be placed in the hands of the Committee of Management, and will be entitled to admission to the premises, (inside the Opera House), three hundred Paintings and the Bust of Lincoln), which will be shown. From these members, numbered consecutively, one number will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance corresponding with the number on the Premium.

The Premiums will be ready for delivery immediately upon the result of the award being known; and the person by whom the First Premium is drawn will receive the Opera House and Lot, subject to the Trust-deed thereof. The Crosby Opera House, without only to the aforesaid lessee, the trusts to accrue to the person to whom the Second Gift is awarded from the day upon which the Drawing takes place. Information relative to the Title and Encumbrances of the property will be furnished on application at the Real Estate Office of Messrs. Ross & Agren, Chicago.

CERTIFICATES, FIVE DOLLARS.

For which the purchaser receives one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings: "The Little Wanderer," by the celebrated Artist, THOS. FAED, Jr., "Gathering Apples," a charming Rural Scene, by JEROME THOMPSON.

For $10, Two Shares or Certificates are issued, with which the holder receives the superb Steel Engravings of the American Authors, "Washington Irving and his Friends at Sunnyside," from the great National Painting, by DARLEY and SCHUSSELE.

For $15, Three Shares or Certificates are issued, with which the holder receives the charming Allegorical Engraving, "Crosby's Dream," from the original, by the great American Artist, D. HUNTINGTON.

For $20, Four Shares or Certificates are issued, with which the holder receives the superb Chromo-Lithographs, entitled "Crosby's Americus," "An American Autumn," by the celebrated Artist, J. F. CROSBY.

For $25, Five Shares or Certificates are issued, with which the holder receives a Choice ARTISTIC PROOF of one of the following subjects: "Washington Irving and his Friends at Sunnyside," "Crosby's American Autumn," or "Mercy's Dream."

These Certificates also entitle the holder to a full share in the Drawing of Premiums, and first Annexation to the Art Galleries of the Association with the Annual subscription.

NOTICE.—In ordering Certificates, please name the Engraving desired, and if Engraving is to be framed. Gilt frames are furnished at $5 each. Certificates will be sent by Express, C. O. D., unless the money accompanies the order. Remit by Express, Post Office Money Orders, or Drafts on Chicago, with address of Town, County and State, plainly written. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

☞ All orders for Certificates and communications should be addressed to

C. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,

And General Office: No. 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill., or to 2325 Broadway, New York.

THE RAILROAD CLUB,

Holding 1,000 Certificates

IN THE

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION,

CONNECTED WITH NO. 8,000.

This Organization is composed of RAILROAD and STEAMBOAT MEN throughout the United States, embracing, in round numbers, 60,000 Conductors and Engineers on the "Illinois Central," the "Michigan Central," the "Michigan Southern," the "North-Western," the "Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific," the "Chicago, Burlington & Quincy," the "Cincinnati Air Line," the "Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne," the "New York Central," the "New York & Erie," the "Philadelphia & Reading," and the "Grand Trunk & Lake Shore Railroads."

To plan is like that of the Institution mentioned by the Express Companies in Chicago, viz.:

"The Express and Telegraph Club"

By this plan, every Railroad and Steamboat man who shall resort to the Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Wells, Esq., at the American Express Office in Chicago, the name of his residence, becomes a member of the Railroad Club, and is entitled to a share in the Crosby Art Association. If he hold even a single share in the Club, his chance of obtaining a large premium for his investment is increased a hundred and seventy-four fold, at the very ordinary outlay of

At the time this, but one person could be in the Club, and only one share could be held by a person, of course a number of persons must be in the Club in the name of one friend; a large number of persons in the name of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

PUBLIC ABUSE,

OR

A WARNING TO WIVES.

BY RUE WHITE.

"Sir Ralph," "Fashionable Life," "Ellen Middleton," "Fair Rosamond," "Valerie," "Passion and Principle," "Two Lives," "Woman's Love-Letters," "Lucy Hardinge," "Very Successful," "Very Successful," "Very Successful